

... for a safer Singapore



FSM Briefing 2023

SCDF Annual Fire Statistics 2022 and Case Studies on Recent Fire Incidents

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Scope

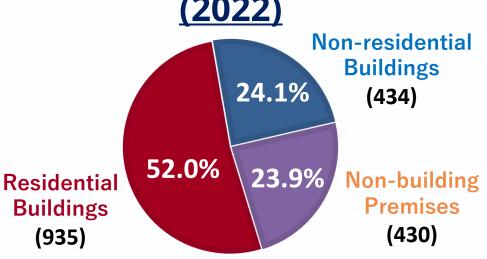
- Annual Fire Statistics for 2022
 - Total Fire Calls
 - ii. Breakdown of Fire of Concerns
- Case Studies & Fire Safety Advisories
- Useful Practices (FSM & CERT)

Total Fire Calls





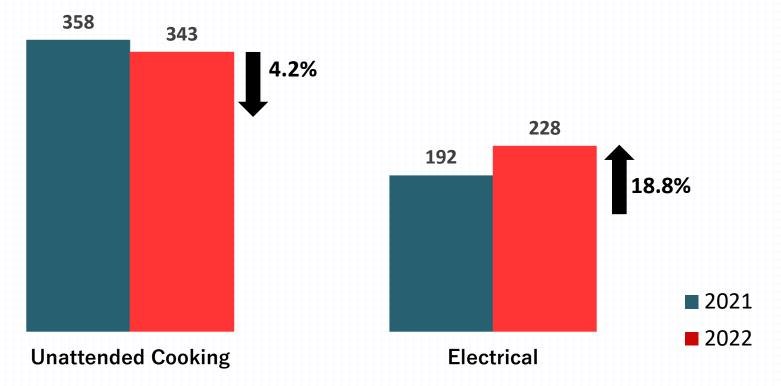
Breakdown of Fire Calls (2022)







Types of Fires of Concerns in Residential Buildings



HOUSEHOLD FIRE SAFETY CHECKLIST

(ELECTRICAL WIRING & COMPONENTS)

- Ensure all wires are in good













IN COMMON AREAS

- · Do not discard items along corridors, lift lobbies, escape passageways and staircases
- Ensure a minimum of 1.2m clearance along escape passageways
- Call the Town Council to arrange for the removal of bulky items





IN THE KITCHEN

- · Never leave cooking unattended as it could result in kitchen fires
- · Keep flammable products and combustibles away from heat sources while cooking
- · Keep cooking area clean and free of grease

AT HOME

- Never overload electrical outlets
- · Always switch off appliances when they are not in use
- · Check for broken or exposed wiring; if any are found, replace the wires immediately

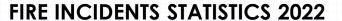




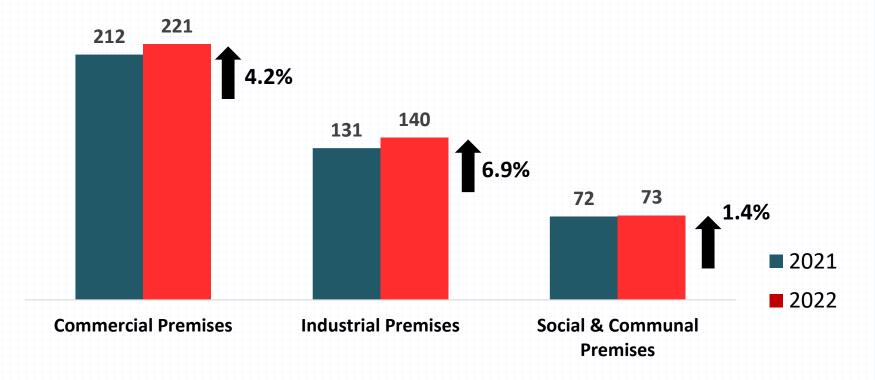






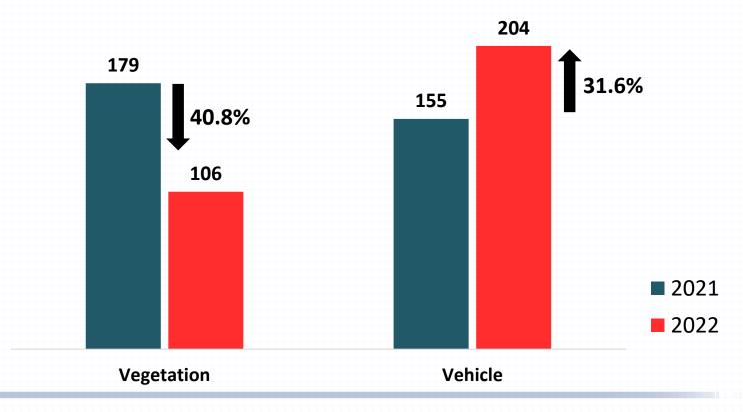


Breakdown of Fires at Non-Residential Buildings

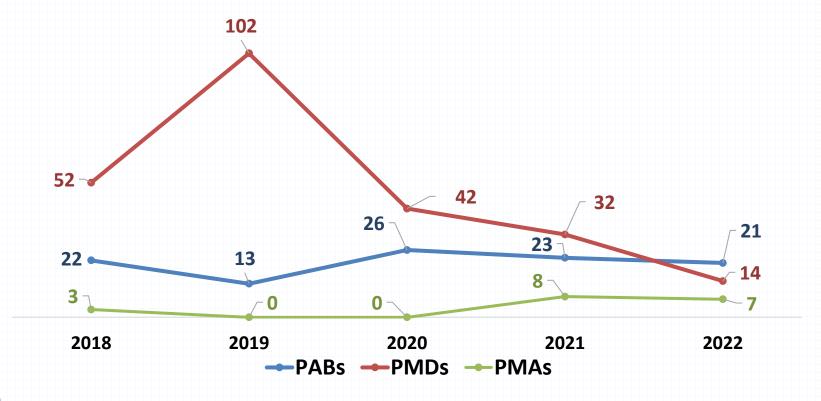




Breakdown of Fires at Non-Building Premises



PAB, PMD and PMA Fires Over The Last 5 Years





FIRE SAFETY TIPS FOR

PMDs & PABs

Personal Mobility Devices

Power-Assisted Bicycles



- Do purchase PABs with the EN15194 certification and affixed with LTA's orange seal of approval
- Do purchase registered PMDs with **UL2272** Certification Mark
- Do use a power adaptor that carries the Safety Mark and is recommended by the manufacturer
- Do charge PAB/PMD on a hard, flat surface to allow optimal dissipation of heat
- Do regularly examine batteries for any damage or deformities such as bloating, corrosion or powdery residue



- Do not buy or use nonoriginal batteries
- Do not charge the PAB/PMD immediately after use
- Do not tamper with, modify, or attempt to repair a device on your own
- Do not charge a PAB/PMD or its batteries near combustible materials or along an escape path
- Do not leave batteries or devices to charge unattended for an extended period of time





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Case Studies



Case Study 1



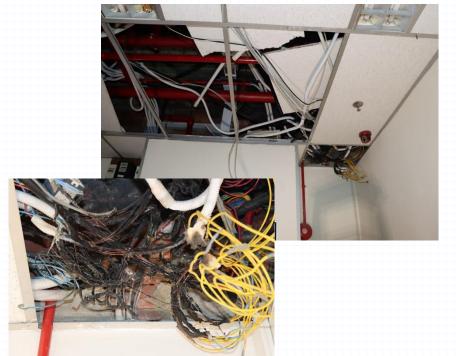
- The affected premises deals with hazardous waste management.
- The fire involved a distillation tank in a distillation system.
- The cause of fire was due to the accumulation of flammable vapours being ignited by Electrostatic Arc Discharge (ESD).
- The fire was extinguished by SCDF and in-house CERT using one in-situ hose reel, one hose line jet and multiple fire extinguishers.

Areas Well Done (FSM & CERT)

- FSM & CERT continued to assist SCDF by recalling the company's management and retrieving the Premises Emergency Data (PED) and guiding subsequent SCDF resources arrival.
- FSM & CERT members were forthcoming with information during the fire investigation followups.

- Companies should practice earthing during transfer operations, including for mobile containers (e.g. IBC and other package containers).
- Wooden pallets should not be placed below the containers to improve the dissipation of electrostatic charges.

Case Study 2



- The fire involved electrical wirings in the false ceiling of an administrative office.
- The fire was extinguished by CERT using one CO₂ extinguisher.

Areas Well Done (FSM & CERT)

- FSM & CERT's quick thinking (bringing the extinguisher to check out the power trip) allowed them to swiftly ascertain the source of fire within the room and extinguish it before the arrival of SCDF.
- Through their quick response, the incident was brought under control rapidly with minimal damages to the property.

Loose / Improper Connection

- High resistance causes overheating.
- Arcing may occur with frequent making / breaking of contacts.
- May ignite the conductors or nearby combustibles

Have a Licensed Electrical Worker (LEW) to Perform Regular Checks / Servicing



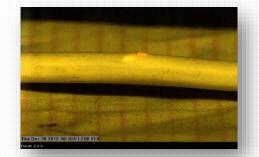


Arc Fires

- Occurs when:
 - i. Tight corners/ Pinching
 - ii. Loose plugs
 - iii. Externally damaged
 - iv. Worn out insulation
 - v. Crushed by furniture

Check the condition of wires regularly. Frayed wires or cracked cords should be replaced or repaired immediately

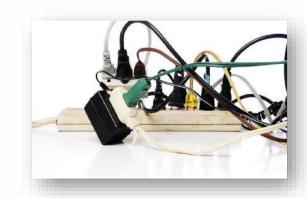






Overloading

- Occurs when current exceeds rated capacity
- Excessive current can cause heating, melting and insulation damage to the wires/cables, possibly starting a fire.
- May ignite the conductors or nearby combustibles



Never overload electrical outlets with electrical appliances





Before Fire

- i. Clear and updated Emergency Response Plan (ERP)
- ii. Regular refresher training for the members (as recommended in the National CERT standard)
- iii. Ensure proper checks of In-Place Protection systems such as sprinklers, fire alarms
- iv. Appropriate, adequate and well-maintained equipment e.g., Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Mitigation, First Aid



During Fire

- Prompt assessment of the fire location
- ii. Identification / isolation of hazardous materials (if any) in the vicinity of the fire location
- iii. Boundary cooling (if necessary) to minimize the spread
- iv. Guiding of SCDF crew to the affected area
- V. Sharing of the list of hazardous materials and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- vi. Continuing to support SCDF for the firefighting operations

Post Fire

- i. Sharing of the events leading up to the incident
- ii. Actions taken during the fire
- iii. CCTV footages of the affected area
- iv. Sharing of the relevant documents, such as
 - Inventory list
 - Layout plans
 - Electrical plans
- Recent works
- Safety protocols
- Reports of recent issues



Thank You

